

lands, recommending a resolution embracing their views, which was adopted.

Bill relating to divorce, read a third time and passed, yeas 25, nays 5.

#### HOUSE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Adams, of S. H., and Mr. Raymond, of R., and Mr. Wadsworth, was appointed on the Committee on the Militia bill in place of Mr. Adams.

Several unfavorable reports were made. Resolution—By Mr. Warner of N. directing the committee of ways and means to ascertain the amount of the interest of the school fund, and the proportion which each town would receive on a division of the interest; adopted. Authorizing a loan of \$20,000 from the school fund to the University of Vermont—laid on the table.

Bills—Appropriating \$2000 for a geological survey of the State, ordered to a third reading, yeas 126, nays 95. Senate bills, taxing steamboat stock &c., passed. Senate bill to prevent damage by lumber on Connecticut river, ordered to a third reading. Bill amending 7th section, 87th chapter of revised statutes, ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Swift called up the bill relating to banks, and explained its provisions, and an additional section, authorizing the bank commissioners to examine the bonds of the directors, and require additional security if necessary—adopted. Mr. Downer moved to amend the 18th section, so as to provide that no individual company or corporation, (in lieu of the words "stockholders, directors or other officers," shall be indebted directly or indirectly to the bank in any amount exceeding five per cent. of the capital stock paid in. On a division of the question, the House refused to strike out the words "stockholder, director, or other officer," and so the whole amendment failed. Mr. Chandler, of W., moved to amend the 10th section, so as to provide for an annual audit of the books of the directors, among the directors, instead of among the stockholders—adopted. Mr. Adams of South Hero moved to strike out all the 25th section exempting such banks from the payment of one third of one per cent. of its profits semi-annually to the State, as keep their bills at par in Boston, New York or Troy—under consideration when the House adjourned.

#### SENATE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23. The military committee were discharged from further consideration of the resolution for reducing the expenses of our militia system.

Report—By Mr. Short, for committee on education, against the resolution to prevent all but regular physicians from recovering their fees. By Mr. Norton, for committee on finance in favor of the bill to pay for military services on the northern frontier, laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to provide for notice before indictment of highways, was taken up, opposed by Messrs. Eaton of Fr. and Wooster, supported by Mr. Dana, and passed, yeas 16, nays 13. Adj.

#### HOUSE.

The Treasurer communicated a detailed report on the state of the school fund, from which it seems the present amount of the fund, including interest up to Oct. 19, 1840, is \$149,185.51.

Bills introduced—By Mr. Hodges, from committee of ways and means, making appropriations for support of government—assessing a tax of three cents on the list of 1840 for state treasury—authorizing the treasurer to borrow not exceeding \$30,000—severally ordered to a second reading.

The Senate came in, and both Houses met in joint assembly to make county appointments: Mr. Kinsman moved to adjourn to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock; opposed by Messrs. Wells and Billings, and negatived. A report from the county convention of Washington was presented, from which it seems that the convention were tied on all the county officers, save justices of the peace, when Mr. Rice of Somerset moved to recommit it—opposed by Messrs. Wells and Billings, supported by Messrs. Rice and Kinsman, and negatived, 105 to 76. The following appointments were then made.

John Spalding, Assistant Justices. Orson Skinner, do. (Spalding 180, Skinner 159, Horace Hollister 58, John Sawyer 74.)

Isiah Silver, Sheriff. (Silver 189, John St. Lawrence 56, scattering 12.) On this election an exciting discussion ensued, Messrs. Hazen, Viles, Kinsman and Buckmaster, making a division of the officers, opposed by Messrs. Miner, Chandler of W., Wells, Fullam, Lillie, and Bailey.

John L. Buck, State's Attorney. (Buck, 152, Homer W. Heaton 54, scattering 7.)

George Worthington, Judge of Probate. (Mr. Wooster of the Senate warmly supported the nomination of Mr. Thompson, on the ground that party preferences should not be permitted to enter into elections to judicial offices. The vote stood, George Worthington 119, D. P. Thompson 93, George Worthington 1.)

Joseph Howes, Wm. S. Clark, Zenas Wood, jail commissioners. James Pitkin, High Bailiff.

The Senate retired and the House adjourned.

#### SENATE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24. Messrs. Short, Eaton, Minor, were appointed a committee on the bill relating to Essex Bank.

A joint resolution from the House, directing the treasurer to pay all debts against the State, &c., was received and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Morse for select committee, reported in favor of the bill to reduce the expense of our militia system to dispense in part with officer drills, and the music of such drills wholly, when a discussion arose on its passage. Mr. Miner supported the bill in remarks of much point and pertinence. Mr. Crawford also spoke in favor of the measure, stating, as the result of his experience, that he had never seen any actual benefit arising from these drills, especially triennial drills, and as well might you send a boy one day in three years to a dancing school with the hope of making him a dancer.

Mr. Clark believed the effect of this bill would be to change our whole militia system, break down all military spirit, &c., and in an argument of considerable length, warmly opposed the bill.

Mr. Wooster, in his usual blunt and pithy manner, replied to Mr. C. conceding that his friend from Rutland and others looked well in military dresses, but he doubted whether the sight was worth so much as we had to pay for it, especially since the beloved, the true military spirit of patriotism which he trusted there was no lack yet among us. The bill after being further discussed by Messrs. Palmer, Eaton of F. Bottom, Wheelock and others, passed to be engrossed yeas 15, nays 11.

The bill relating to banks was reported by committee of the whole with amendments, when the bill was laid on the table.

Reports. By Mr. Wooster, for judiciary committee, a bill to amend 63d section, 25th chapter of revised statutes, providing to compel disclosure of unattachable property; read and laid on the table.

Mr. Butler called up the bill to extend the charter of Bennington bank, and moved to amend by adding a section, making private property holden &c. Opposed by Messrs. Swift, Marsh, Dana—supported by Mr. Butler and rejected, 17 to 2—bills laid on the table.

Mr. Butler for select committee, reported bill for abolishing capital punishments in conformity of the petition of Charles Grant and others—laid on the table.

A resolution restricting the introduction of bills was taken up amended so as to restrict to Monday next, and laid on the table.

#### HOUSE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24. Bills—In addition to chapter 42 of the revised statutes, dismissed; relating to evidence, ordered to third reading; in addition to chapter 8 revised statutes, ordered to second reading.

Bill introduced—By Mr. Hodges, from the committee of ways and means, directing that money due the school fund and from pedlar's licenses be hereafter paid into the state treasury—laid on the table.

Reports—By judiciary committee, against the bill requiring ballots to be written or printed on white paper, and it was dismissed; by committee on military affairs, against bill relating to militia, and it was dismissed; by judiciary committee, that it is inexpedient to legislate relative to the location of school houses; by com. of ways and means, that the amount of interest per year on the school fund is \$8948.73, and if divided according to population would give \$29.82 to every 1000 inhabitants, on the supposition, that the population of the State is 300,000, i. e. about 3 cents to every person; by com. on roads and canals, Senate bill relating to highways, (15 days notice before a town can be indicted for a bad road,) amended, supported by Messrs. Rice of Somerset, Hebard, Porter and Higley, opposed by Messrs. Swift, Fisk of W., and Cleveland, and passed; bill in addition to the militia act, relative to bonds and duties of quarter masters, elections of officers, and exempting officers of the Asylum for the Insane, ordered to second reading; by committee of elections, that Mills do Forest of Lemington, Alexander Ferguson of Huntington, Joseph Smith of Bolton, and John W. Downer of Johnson, were all postquam, at the time of their elections to seats in this House; when Mr. Rice of Somerset offered a resolution, declaring that no postquam is eligible to a seat in this House, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Hebard moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill altering judicial circuits; motion laid on the table. Adj.

#### SENATE.

Oct. 26, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark from Mass.

Mr. Bemis had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The bill relating to banks was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Butler to place characters under the control of the legislature. Mr. Bottom warmly opposed the amendment when the question being taken, stood yeas 19, nays 7. Mr. B.'s amendment to hold private property, was then taken up, opposed by Mr. Townsley and supported by Mr. Butler and rejected, yeas 19, nays 23—another amendment by Mr. B. to hold private property to the amount of stock, and with other qualifications, was rejected by the same vote. Sundry and other amendments were then debated, and part adopted, when after occupying the whole forenoon on the same, the bill was laid on the table.

#### HOUSE.

MONDAY, OCT. 26. Resolutions—By Mr. Rice of Somerset, no bill to be introduced after to-morrow; by Mr. Porter, for an evening session after to-day; severally adopted. From the Senate, for an adjournment of both Houses Friday next, agreed upon and the resolution adopted. Fixing 1st Thursday of December as a day of Thanksgiving, passed.

Bill introduced—By Mr. Chandler, of W., making an appropriation for the debentures of the Council of Censors, referred to committee of ways and means.

By com. on roads and canals, against bill incorporating Roadsters' and Woodford Turnpike Co., and it was dismissed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill relating to banks. Mr. Hebard in the chair: Mr. Cleveland of Brookfield moved to amend the 25th section by striking out the words "or the city of Troy,"—agreed to. Mr. Baylies moved to strike out the words "one third of" in the same section—agreed to. Mr. Baylies moved a further amendment, requiring the banks to keep their bills at par in Boston only, instead of in Boston or New York, as provided in the original bill: supported by Messrs. Baylies, Swift, Chandler of Peacham, and Chandler of Woodstock, opposed by Messrs. Warner of N. Kendall, and Haxter of Burlington, and carried, 86 to 52. Mr. Cuts moved to amend the 25th section, so as to admit stockholders residing out of this state, but within the United States, to vote on the stock they may hold—supported by Mr. Cuts, opposed by Mr. Chandler of Peacham, and negatived. Mr. Coolidge moved to add a provision to this section, that no stockholder, in his own right and by proxy, shall cast more than one third of the whole number of votes. One fourth substituted for one third, at the suggestion of Mr. Baylies, and the amendment was adopted. Mr. Cuts moved an amendment to the 29th section, providing that in the case of the non-payment of an assessment on any share, such share shall be sold at auction, and the proceeds go first to the payment of the assessment and costs, and the balance to the stockholder, in lieu of the share becoming forfeited to the corporation: supported by Messrs. Cuts and Beaman, opposed by Messrs. Swift and Baylies, and rejected. Mr. Chandler of W., moved to strike out the 9th section, carried. Sundry other amendments, not essentially altering the bill, were adopted, when the committee rose, reported the bill and amendments to the House, and the amendments were adopted by the House. Mr. Loveland moved to strike out the 41st section, supported by Messrs. Chandler and Loveland, opposed by Mr. Swift and negatived. Adj.

#### SENATE.

Oct. 26, P. M. The joint resolution to adjourn, sent back from the House so amended as to fix our next adjournment, was taken up and concurred in.

The bill to extend the charter of the bank of Bennington passed to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish capital punishments, reported by select committee on a petition, was taken up and indefinitely postponed; yeas 19, nays 9.

Report—By judiciary committee, against the resolution for requiring superintendent of the Vt. state prison and other officers, to report by 1st of Oct. also the resolution for a law to prevent vagrancy.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable Lamoille county to a senator in 1841; passed.

#### HOUSE.

Oct. 26, P. M. The Governor communicated the resignation of Major General Stephen Dole and Brig. Gen. Orrin Edson.

Bills—From the Senate, to pay Sally Fuller a premium for woven silk, referred to com. on manufactures; relative to duties of quartermasters, elections of officers, &c., ordered to a third reading; in addition to section 14, chapter 26 revised statutes, ordered to a third reading.

The Senate came in and the joint assembly appointed John W. Smith Assistant Justice of Orange Co. Court, and the Senate withdrew, the joint assembly having adjourned to Thursday next, 3 o'clock, P. M. Adj.

#### SENATE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, A. M. Mr. Eaton introduced a bill granting a premium on woven silk, read and referred to committee on manufactures.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Bennington was read a third time, and after some debate, passed.

A resolution from the House fixing on Wednesday 10 o'clock, P. M., to choose a Major and Brigadier General, was received and amended.

Report—By committee on roads and canals, in favor of the bill to repeal an act incorporating Otter Creek tow path company; read and passed.

#### HOUSE.

Oct. 26, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Harding.

Resolution—By Mr. Baylies for a joint assembly this afternoon, to elect a Major General, in place of Stephen Dole, resigned—amended on motion of Mr. Carpenter, so as to meet to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect this officer, and also a Brigadier General in place of Orrin Edson, resigned: adopted. By Mr. Warner of N., a resolution expressive of the sense of the House, in the usual form, on the death of Hon. Samuel Canfield, a member elected to this House from the town of Arlington—adopted.

Engrossed bill—Granting ferries to Tabor I. Sewall, Joseph Mott and others, passed.

#### HOUSE.

Adjourned.

## The Spirit Of The Age.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1840.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, AGAINST THE POWER OF THE BANKS.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN,**  
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS,  
WILLIAM C. BRADLEY.

1st Dist. ORSAMUS C. MERRILL,  
2d " JONAS CLARK,  
3d " JONATHAN JENNENS,  
4th " DAVID P. NOYES,  
5th " WILLIAM GATES.

We learn from the Patriot, that the State Legislature has elected federal officers for the people of Washington county. This was done by depriving the member from Waterbury of his seat, and declaring that Mr. Butler of Stow, was not entitled to a voice in the county convention. A decision of this kind is a fit deed of Slaveryism.

There is no such thing in the state, as Lamoille county Senatorial district, and will not be till 1841—The towns in Washington, Orleans, Chittenden, and Franklin counties from which the towns comprising Lamoille county were taken, were to vote for a representative in the Senate, as they always had done, till '41.

GEN. HARRISON IN THE DARK.  
Nothing is more common than for those well-meaning citizens who have been drawn away from their real principles, by the arts, intrigue and noise of federalists, and become part and parcel in the heterogeneous batch, called whigs, to assert that HARRISON has openly avowed and published his opinions upon all the important topics of political discussion. And they honestly suppose that is the case. True, while one says, he is hostile to a United States Bank, another says he is in favor of such an institution; and another still, that he is willing Congress should settle the question, in regard to the currency. But, that the whig candidate for the Presidency, has either practiced evasion, and left the currency question in huggum-mugger, or "the godlike" is grossly dishonest, is evident. For Mr. Webster in his late New York speech, declared that "the currency of the country" was the main question in debate between the two great political parties, and on "the turn of this question, one Administration is about going out, and another coming in." And he then distinctly adds, "In regard to the sentiments or views Gen. HARRISON may have on this subject, I am ignorant of, nor have I authority to speak for him."

Now, "which horn of the dilemma" will our honest—but misled—friends take? for, either Harrison has so generalized the matter as to be enveloped in smoke, or "the Great Expounder" has uttered an untruth. There is no evasion in this case. If Harrison had made any distinct avowals of his views, as some suppose, Webster could not be ignorant of them.

And further, since the latter does most zealously support the former for the Presidency, without knowing his views in regard to the question of paramount importance—"the currency"—what is the inference? why, that Harrison is not to be leader, but "our standard-bearer." Yes, the old, uncompromising federalist, DANIEL WEBSTER—the time-worn opposer of democratic principles, is to be Generalissimo of the whig army.

THE PROSPECTS.  
We cannot, by any means, bring ourselves to the conviction that the Opposition will succeed in deluding and blinding the people of this free, happy, prosperous, and enlightened country, so as to supplant our present Chief Magistrate, whose moral character is spotless and his whole political course, patriotic, frank and manly, in the highest degree, by elevating one to that office, whose character, to say the least, is somewhat shrouded in doubt and mystery; and whose political sentiments are variously understood—if understood at all—and contradictorily interpreted by his friends as well as his foes, his admirers and opposers. Nothing short of the arguments of facts and figures, distinctly made out, will fully convince us that the whigs were right in saying that the people were too ignorant and stupid to be reasoned with, and must be controlled by clamor of distress, and shows, and songs, and "Hurrah for Tip and Ty." We have not yet thought so meanly of the intelligence and virtue of the voters of our prosperous country, and hope we shall never have occasion, so to think.

But, taking the worst supposition which the case admits, we have this consolation that, a victory thus obtained cannot be of long duration. In the first place, such a confused, heterogeneous mass of politicians as the recent wild and boisterous concurrence of means and agencies may bring together, can never be conglutinated, so as to retain a permanent existence; and in the next, as soon as the misdirected many, who under the excitement, intoxication and revelry of the past season, have been deceived, shall have had time to cool off, and take a second, sober thought, they will rush again to the true fold of democracy, from which they have strayed, and assist in bulging their whig deceivers from place and power.

The returns from New Jersey seem to indicate that the popular vote is about equal. Our friends speak with great confidence of carrying the State for Van Buren.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
The popular vote in the Keystone, does not vary much from 10,000. The State is safe for Van Buren.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found Henry A. Wise's opinion of Mr. Van Buren. It will be interesting to the British Whigs. We hope they will read it.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.  
The Legislature has elected C. L. KNAFF, the editor of the Voice of Freedom, the organ of the SLAVE PARTY, Secretary of State.

Into what hands has the Mountain State fallen!

## A STATE GAINED!

SOUTH CAROLINA, has declared for Van Buren, by an almost unanimous vote.

This is a gain of 11 votes for the democracy.—Tell Weston to sing!

THE MONUMENTAL CITY!  
TELL WESTON TO SING!  
O. K.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
AN EARTHQUAKE SHOUT  
FOR THE  
DEMOCRACY OF BALTIMORE!

WE HAVE ELECTED OUR MAYOR  
AND BOTH BRANCHES OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL!!

ALL WHIGS BEFORE!!  
ANOTHER SIEGE AND THE CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY STILL SECURE!

After one of the most severe struggles ever witnessed in this country, Truth, and Honesty, and Principle have again proved victorious. We have triumphed over the enemy, notwithstanding every tool of fraud has been put in operation to defeat us.

Let it be proclaimed throughout this broad Union, that the Monumental City has maintained her ascendancy in the democratic ranks. Let gratulation be added to gratulation at this glorious victory. Let the word go forth that the freedom of this noble city have been true to themselves, and let others take example from one of the truest corps of Democrats that graces the land.

FOR MAYOR.

	Dem.	Fed.
Saml. Brady.	534	S. C. Leakin.
First Ward	431	534
Second "	458	383
Third "	704	556
Fourth "	779	389
Fifth "	503	735
Sixth "	598	549
Seventh "	266	660
Eighth "	734	467
Ninth "	321	657
Tenth "	697	514
Eleventh "	674	753
Twelfth "	954	690
Total,	7119	6887

Majority for Saml. Brady, 232.

CITY COUNCIL.

In the first branch of City Councils the democrats have elected 14 members and the whigs 10. In the second branch, democrats 7, whigs 3; which gives the democrats a majority in both branches, which was the reverse before.

GUN FROM TENNESSEE.

At a late election of Mayor in Nashville, the federal majority was only 190. When Polk was elected it was more than FOUR HUNDRED! Our friends are sanguine of 10,000 majority in Tennessee!

The following article originally appeared in the "Magician," a spirited Democratic paper published at Harrisburg, Penn. It is so well adapted to our meridian, that we have transferred it to our columns, merely substituting the word Connecticut for Pennsylvania.—Harrisford Times.

The article alluded to is the one which we have made mention last week, usually headed "Democrats organize." It "originally appeared" in this paper the week before the election in September.

The shouting of the federalists over the defeat of Dr. Duncan, is perfectly characteristic. The Boston Atlas, is nearly crazy. And its insane howlings represent a meanness of spirit and littleness, and perfect absence of all the feeling that attribute of honorable competitors. This is sufficient to disgust any body but the readers of that paper.

Crow Chapman! We will take INGENUITY for Duncan for the present.

THE CURTAIN RISES!

The Editor of the N. Y. Star, being perfectly satisfied in his own mind of Harrison's election, is beginning to proclaim in advance the measures of his administration. The Star is one of the principal federal journals in the country; and what is found in its columns may be considered as published by authority. The following glimpse of the Harrisonian System is furnished by it to the public:

"The new administration will in all probability change entirely the present system adopted by the Treasury. Gen. Harrison will first ascertain how much the Government actually owes, and how much the revenue will fall short of the public expenditures, and that amount Congress will authorize as a LOAN, issuing Government stock for the same, and providing a sinking fund for its redemption."

RUIN! RUIN! RUIN!!!

In the midst of plenty and prosperity, the senseless cry of the "British Whigs," (and many others who are unwittingly deceived by their noise,) is, "RUIN!" They have the effrontery to contradict facts, and insist that every thing is going to desolation, under "this ruinous administration!"—Alas! how long will people be duped by such flummery?

Look, candid reader, at the following article from the Augusta Banner, and see how the good people of Waterville, Maine, are ruined!

"We have been favored by Moses Healy, Esq., who took the census of Waterville, with the statistics of that town which he collected. By this we learn that there were raised in Waterville last year (1839) 6280 bushels of wheat; 1695 do. of barley; 8345 do. of corn; 13,091 do. oats; 704 do. rye; 53,938 do. potatoes; 626 do. beans; 278 do. peas; 30 do. buckwheat; and 4680 tons of hay. The value of the dairy was \$11,060; of orchard fruit (a bad year) \$2003; of family goods manufactured, \$3404; of timber from the forest, \$76,469 (brought down river); of vessels built in town, \$3400; of machinery manufactured, \$6000; of cutlery, \$4600; of carriages made, \$15,550; of the manufactures of 12 saw and 17 grist mills, \$94,476; of furniture manufactured, \$9990; of all other manufactures, \$35,750. There were owned in town, 467 horses, 1611 neat cattle, 6756 sheep and 949 swine. The value of poultry was \$835.—There were 3286 cords of wood sold. In town there were 39 dry goods and grocery stores, with a capital invested of \$129,750. Capital invested in mill manufactures was \$53,700. Sides of sole leather tanned, 10,200; of upper leather, 800. Capital invested in tanneries, \$45000. The population of Waterville is 2971. Who will say these are not abundant products and a large business for that population? Can they do better in the Far West?"

There you have it, reader; and there are few places, we presume, where "Bank Whigs" are more eloquent on the subject of ruin, distress and suffering, than in the very town of such remarkable prosperity! How consistent!

The NEW WORLD has commenced a new volume, in a new dress. This is decidedly the best paper of the kind published in the Union. We are glad to learn that its popularity is in proportion to its merits.

J. WINCHESTER, publisher, New York.—Price \$3.00 a year, in advance.

## REASONS FOR ACTION.

We select the following article from the Eastern Argus, with great pleasure. DEMOCRATS OF VERMONT! read it carefully and candidly. Show it to your neighbors,—and if they are not past redemption, its inspirations will quicken them to new patriotic life.

If the Federal Party should now succeed in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, aiming to accomplish that object, as they do, solely by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, the day of their triumph would be one of deep dishonor to our free institutions, and would tend in no slight degree, to bring into disrepute, our admirable system of Democratic Government. To think that any set of men should dare to ask the suffrages of the American nation, without availing any plan of policy, upon which they mean to act, if successful, and with no better recommendations to support than is furnished by their noisy revelries, their silly song-singing, and their cock skin professions, is enough to bring the honest blood of indignation to the face of every true patriot in the land! How the Harrison Convention could have so deliberately contrived a plan of electing, thus totally at war with the genius of our Republic, is very difficult, even for a moment, to conceive! They must have been imbued all over with the spirit of Hamilton and John Adams, and have believed with those high priests of Federalism, that "THE PEOPLE ARE TRUBULENT AND CHANGING; THEY SELDOM JUDGE OR DETERMINE RIGHT; or they could never have conceived this great insult to the American community. That they can carry through their plan to a successful issue, is more than any man can believe who has the slightest respect for the intelligence of the people, unless his judgment has been blinded and his reason warped, by the exciting influence of party. To prevent this issue, and resent the insult offered to their understandings by the system of political warfare, now carried on by the Federal Party, is one great reason why the Democracy of the country, should exert themselves warmly and earnestly, in order to carry the approaching election!

"It is already enough of disgrace," says the Democratic Review, "that the attempt should have been made—that a great party should have become so demoralized, under the working of our Political system, as to sustain and sanction a plan of electioneering campaign, of such a character as that of which we have here imperfectly sketched the outline. In the mere fact that it was not at all, frowned down by an overwhelming popular indignation—that, on the contrary, it was attended with such a seeming show of success, as has filled its authors with their present inflated of triumphant confidence—that it has caused the minds of some honest Democrats, less firmly rooted in their convictions than others, to waver in their high and holy faith, and to begin to fear that the people were after all about to falsify the confidence they had always reposed in their capacity for intelligent judgment and self government—in this alone is already a cause of triumph and of sneer to the enemies of Democracy and of America, in other countries, which we deeply regret should have been given. But there is something more to be done. This great National insult must be atoned for by a just punishment. Europe must see, that whatever advantages of pecuniary distress and reduction of prices may accompany them, such mean cannot command success. And still higher in importance, the pernicious future influence of such a precedent upon our own politics must be counteracted, by the present defeat of its authors, and by the perpetual obloquy, which must rest upon its memory."

Another reason which should incite all classes of men to sustain MARTIN VAN BUREN in the present struggle, arises from the favorable influence which his success must undeniably have in tranquilizing political affairs and promoting the healthy growth of business through the nation. The divorce of Bank and State, after many convulsions occasioned by their unwholesome union, has been at last effected; and the Independent Treasury System is now in salutary operation. That its influence will be beneficial, not only in promoting the stability of the currency, but in lessening the danger of official defaulters, we do not for a moment doubt. Already, a sure and steady growth of business is manifesting itself, under the operation of this system, in all our cities & towns, & the busy wheels of trade are beginning to move in every direction, with prosperous activity. With the continued ascendancy of the Democratic party, and a new triumph of its leading principles, by the election of Van Buren, must in all probability, continue the swelling tide of business affairs to which we have alluded. No difficulties in the adjustment of the Tariff—no troubles growing out of the Bank question no divisions in relation to a National System of Internal Improvements—will be likely, then, to jeopard the tranquility of the country, and set the people at war in the old contest of free trade, monopoly and privilege! Nothing of this kind can, then, occur, because it will inevitably occasion the permanent success of the great principles by which it has been guided, and which furnish an easy rule for the settlement of the important question which we have mentioned above.

But suppose the reverse! What unfortunate consequences would ensue to the business of the country, if the Federalists should, contrary to all probability, be now successful! Instead of peace and national tranquility, we could look for nothing but political agitation, and business reverses! The Bank would have to be re-established, and the Federalists, upon all their vital points of difference, would be once more commenced with unmitigated fierceness. The assumption scheme, too, would doubtless be attempted, in some form, and a formidable effort made to transfer the debts of the States to the National Government. In this effort, would be found another bone of contention among the people, which would elicit no little angry feeling and excited action. And in the midst of these troubles and agitations, with the policy of the government uncertain and fluctuating, who believes that the business of the country could extend itself and flourish! No; change, for the sake of change, may answer very well as a party war cry, to stir up the drooping spirits of a desperate faction, but to be reduced to practice, in the actual business concerns of life, it is just the worst maxim which can be well imagined.

"BRITISH WHIGS."

This insulting epithet is freely applied to the best and purest Patriots. The men who shed their blood and periled their lives in the Revolution and in the late war, are stigmatized as British Whigs. The more filthy organs of Locofocoism go farther and call us British Bank Whigs.—Vt. Watchman.

Too bad, neighbor Walton, "to call ye!" by such vile names. What an outrage! Who does not remember the warm, patriotic, disinterested services rendered the country, "in the late war," by "the godlike Webster," E. P. Walton, and many more of "the best and purest Patriots." Who does not know how sincerely they sympathized with their bleeding country, and how supremely indignant they were towards the at-first-successful British? And do they not, at this moment, oppose the establishment of a National Bank? And call such men, "British Bank Whigs!" Too bad! Too bad!

MAINE SAFE.